



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1858.

The newspapers in this country, by means of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, are now publishing, daily, a summary of the news from Europe of the day before. This event, so wonderful, necessarily excites, for the moment, more comment and attention than any thing else before the public. The National Intelligencer says, "In consequence of the difference of time between London and Washington—about five hours—the citizen of the latter, by the aid of this marvellous instrument, which for him annihilates space even more rapidly than it outstrips the sun in his diurnal course, is enabled to get the telegraphic operators a wide margin for delay in the transmission of despatches from one intermediate station to another, in order, nevertheless, to read his 'London news' at an earlier hour of the day than that upon which it began to take its westward flight. It is thus that science puts to shame the wildest visions of Oriental fable, and compels even the imagination to shrink in dismay from comparing its creations with those of the sober, practical reason, as tutored by modern genius and art."

The New York Herald says—"As soon as the Atlantic cable is thrown open to the public, and Europe and America come to be quickened by its current, those countries that are not yet included in the electric system will seem to be out of the new and more advanced world that has been brought into existence. Then every man will feel that we must have a cable to the South America; to Australia, to China, and to the farthest confines of the Pacific. Those will soon be laid. Movements are already on foot to bind India and Australia to Europe, through the Red Sea; and now that peace with China is made and its court opened to foreign embassies, we must have a telegraph to Peking."

The Boston Courier, a true Conservative journal, whigs in its politics, and ably opposed to the "Republicans," and strongly in favor of the North, refers to the course taken towards it by certain Democratic papers in Massachusetts, and says that they "cannot bear that a Whig, who ever so manfully renews the common danger, Republicanism, should be counted a patriot, and should be fought as a traitor in the Democratic ranks. The thing is nothing, unless he bears the name alone. No matter if he bears the ship, if found out afterwards that the pilot was not up to the true Democratic standard, it all goes for nothing."

The chair of Greek in the Lynchburg College has been filled by the unanimous appointment of Patrick Henry Cabell, esq., a graduate of Emory and Henry College, and for some time assistant professor of Languages in that College. The chair of Mental and Moral Science, will in future be filled by Rev. W. W. Walker, a gentleman of great force of character, and a very high order of talent.

In a case recently tried in Philadelphia, the Court decided that a child placed at school, is under the control of the teacher, and can be properly punished by him, when necessary. And that no one has a right to interfere with the teacher in the discharge of his duties.

The letter of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson to Senator Douglas, expressing his sympathy with him and hopes for his success, has attracted attention. Mr. Johnson furnishes a reminder that the President himself is not the path first marked out for his address in regard to Kansas.

The New York Herald asserts that "the gross of green spectacles which poor Moses got in exchange for his pony at the fair, may be pronounced a good bargain compared with what the South has obtained from that Peter Funk operation of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Atchison Douglas and Pierce."

The Fredericksburg Recorder has an article on the increased and increasing value of the Lands around Fredericksburg, and in relation to the Water Power at that place, which ought, of itself, to make it a thriving and flourishing town.

Lord Derby has signified his willingness for his Government to amend the charter of the Atlantic Telegraph Company so as to place the United States and the British Government on a footing of absolute equality.

Hee Leeburg Washington says—"We hope to see the Whig party, or some other party—we care not what the name may be—which embodies the same principles, present a solid front in opposition to modern democracy."

A report of a committee, appointed by the Medical Society of Richmond county, New York, gives a list of twenty-three cases of yellow fever on Staten Island.

It is said that the reason why so few Deer's horns are found in the places they frequent, is, that they bury them, after they are shed. This we think, is doubtful.

The free use of time is highly recommended in places where Yellow Fever prevails.

The Gazette for Monday morning is put to press on Saturday night.

The Hag.

This curious little fish, about four or five inches in length, seems to be the parasite on the shark, or the shark, it feeds itself on the shark by creating a vacuum with its lips. Once firmly fixed, it lacerates the skin and flesh with its lance-like teeth, and sucks the monster's blood and fat. But, being unprovided with defensive armor, and having no agility to escape its own enemies, Providence has provided it with the power of emitting an acrometic, which, adhering to the skin of its victim, and hides it from sight. This substance is so abundant that it surrounds the animal to the distance of eighteen inches or two feet, and is so disgusting to all the inhabitants of the water, that none will come near it. Thus the hag is, in one respect, a sort of sea-skunk.

News of the Day.

On Wednesday, in New York, while the Niagara was overflowing with visitors, and the room in the stern, which is still partially occupied with the cable, was particularly crowded, and while a marine was pacing over the top of the mass to keep the visitors from intruding on the coil, a fellow deliberately sat down beside the coil, and by the aid of his jack-knife succeeded in nearly separating from the coil about ten feet; he had cut through one place, and only needed to separate a few wires more to have accomplished his purpose. The most remarkable part of the story remains to be told. Although he was seen by several persons, so crowded was the room, and so intense immediately became the excitement, that the thief who had the honor of cutting the cable when in coil on board the Niagara, escaped.

A Philadelphia contemporary wants to be informed how many servants General Washington had, and why it was that such a number of them attained extraordinary longevity? They all of them live to be more than a hundred years old, and were mostly body servants. Our contemporary is of opinion that there will always be a servant of Washington's alive, and that they are of the immortal kind that were not born to die.

The Secretary of War has gone to Old Point Comfort, where he is to meet Lieut. General Scott for a consultation, probably in reference to the permanent disposition of the forces in Utah and the Pacific country for the winter. Governor Floyd will be absent from Washington for two or three days.

The shipping facilities at Norfolk seem to encourage the spread of the "trekking" business. In Nansemond county, Va., the farmers are turning their attention to it, and have shipped several hundred barrels of fruit to the North, besides a quantity of Irish and sweet potatoes to Baltimore.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says—"An hour in Havana, when the vomito reigis, would effectually cure one of all filibustering to obtain a residence there. Certes no man in his right mind would accept it as a bonus, on condition of remaining the year through."

The subject of the confederation of the British Colonies of North America is beginning to occupy more than ordinary attention in England and several in Canada. The London Times and the other prominent British statesmen favor the project.

At a gold mine in Montgomery, N. C., a nugget of gold weighing eight pounds, together with a number of smaller ones, weighing in all twenty-eight pounds, have been gotten out in a few days washing. This beats "Fraser River."

Robert Ould, esq., of Georgetown, D. C., will deliver the annual address of the Montgomery County Agricultural Fair, on the 10th September next. Mr. Ould is a gentleman eminently qualified to do honor to the occasion.

A romantic marriage recently took place in New Orleans. The groom was a returned Californian, who left his wife for the arduous land about seven years ago, and the bride the wife that was left. She obtained a divorce. Two or three days since the wanderer called upon her. Old affections revived, faith was pledged anew, and last evening he led her to the altar the second time.

The beautiful little farm, containing 70 acres, adjoining the Fair Grounds, near Norfolk, the property of Mr. Wm. Rodgers, has been purchased by Mr. Isaac R. Hunter, recently of Gates county, N. C. for \$9,000.

The Albany Journal publishes a list of 103 sudden deaths, suicides, and murders, occupying nearly three columns in that paper, collected from its exchanges received on Friday night and Saturday morning.

Daniel C. DeJarnette, esq., the able representative in the Legislature from the county of Caroline, is warmly recommended through the columns of the Richmond Examiner, for Lieut. Governor.

Louisa Payne, it is said, nearly \$100,000 in three years. A single evening—without any great talents as a singer.

Baptist Association.

The Clarke Journal says there was an immense crowd of people at the Baptist Association which was held last week at Berryville. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. T. Herndon, on Saturday morning, 21st inst., from Gal. 6, 10: "As we have, therefore, opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them which are of the household of faith." In the evening, Rev. H. Borg, of Baltimore, preached from Isaiah 11, 10: "And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentiles be gathered, and his rest shall be glorious." On Sunday morning, Rev. William F. Broadhead preached from 2 Cor. 10, 1: "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." On Monday morning, Rev. Mr. Taylor preached from the text, "What shall I profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" In the afternoon, Dr. Isaac of Washington City, preached from the words, "Add to your faith virtue, to virtue knowledge, &c."

The Journal says, the Association was an interesting and pleasant occasion, and speaks in warm terms of the sermons.

Fredericksburg Items.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.—Our attention was attracted yesterday, to the procession that followed a colored drayman to the grave. The deceased man was the property of Mr. G. B. Scott, a merchant of this place; and his brother draymen, in testimony of their respect, turned out en masse, forming a procession, the longest we have seen for many a day. They were all well dressed, and led their horses, which were attached to their drays, according to a custom they have followed here for many years. It would have done an abolitionist's heart good to have seen the imposing manner in which this Southern slave was attended to his last resting place by those of the same cast and color.

The tract of land belonging to the estate of Mrs. Sarah Vass, deceased, containing 21½ acres, was sold on Monday, for \$3,017.—John M. Herndon, Trustee, and W. A. Stephens, Auctioneer. It will be seen that it brought \$14 per acre. Ten years ago the same land could not have been sold, under similar circumstances, for over two dollars and a half per acre. This but confirms the views we have expressed in another column, with reference to the enhanced value of the land lying in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg.

The friends of Mr. Wm. Williamson, who during the past session had charge of a Male Academy in this place, will regret to hear of his death, which occurred at Orange Co. H., a few days ago. His quiet and unassuming manner and his gentlemanly bearing, during his stay among us, won the confidence and regard of all who knew him.—Fred. Recorder.

Later from California.

New York, August 27.—The Moses Taylor arrived this afternoon with the California mails of the 5th inst., and nearly \$1,500,000 in specie. She left Aspinwall on the 19th and touched at Key West. At the latter port she left the U. S. brig Dolphin, who reported having captured a slaver under the American colors, and sent her into Charleston.

The news is of but little importance. The steamer Oregon, from San Francisco, bound to Victoria, struck a reef on the night of the 31st of July, but subsequently got off uninjured. During the confusion a number of passengers jumped overboard, and six were drowned—names unknown.

A skirmish had occurred at Goose Creek, Humboldt county, between the Indians and whites. One of the latter and ten of the former were killed.

A party of sixteen Mormon men had arrived with their families in Fraser Valley. But little is said about Fraser river. The steamer Pacific, which left San Francisco for Victoria but few passengers.

The health of San Francisco was never better. Business was improving. Provisions were active. Bacon 26 cents. Rice had improved—California 34 cents. Spirits Turpentine bid at 67½ by auction. Richmond flour \$12. Ungranted money was abundant. Collections were making easily.

There had been a decided falling off in the receipts of gold dust—equal to 25 per cent. during the fortnight.

The news from Oregon is to the 24th of July. Hon. John Whitaker, the Governor elect, had taken the oath of office.

There is nothing in regard to the Indian war.

A severe gale occurred at Aspinwall on the 16th, but no damage of consequence was done. The cholera has disappeared from Guatemala. The Hon. Bessie Clark, wife of the American minister, has been received on a pleasant tour by the president of Guatemala.

Several shocks of earthquake have been lately felt in Guatemala.

There is no news from Nicaragua. The dates from Valparaiso are to the 16th of July, and from Caliao to the 27th. The crops in Chili were promising. The was no improvement in the Valparaiso market.

In Peru the general impression was that Gen. Castilla would be re-elected President. The California Bulletin reports the news from Fraser river more encouraging. Frost and snow are increasing, and abundance, and the rivers were in flood.

The Alta California, on the 27th, says the news from Fraser is good of no importance whatever. So far as the river is concerned, the miners were still waiting for the water to fall.

The first overland mail from Salt Lake arrived at Placerville on the 21st amid great rejoicing.

The San Francisco Chronicle newspaper establishment had been sold for \$500.

Senator Broderick was in San Francisco, battling against federal influence and patronage. Efforts were making to secure a fusion of the Douglas Democrats and the Republicans, but success was doubtful.

The new State government of Oregon was organized at the 28th. The Governor-elect, Mr. Lincoln, at the 28th, the Governor-elect, Mr. Lincoln, at the 28th, the Governor-elect, Mr. Lincoln, at the 28th.

Nothing was said about old territorial officers, but it is rumored they silently abdicated.

Weather at Panama, on the isthmus, was fine, and the health excellent.

The Nicaragua papers are filled with reports of an anticipated fresh invasion.

The Chicago papers are filled with reports of the speeches of Senator Douglas and his opponent, Mr. Lincoln, at the great meeting at Ottawa on the 21st inst. By an arrangement previously made, these representatives of their respective parties had agreed to hold seven public discussions—this being the first, it is estimated that not less than twelve thousand persons were present; and we are told that "Ottawa was deluged in dust," whilst national flags, mottoes and devices were visible in every direction.

The friends of the respective speakers met them on their entrance into the city, and two processions were formed, each of nearly a mile in length. The debate was opened by Mr. Douglas, who spoke an hour; Mr. Lincoln replied on an hour and a half in his reply, and Mr. D. made a closing speech of half an hour. As might be expected the victory in this discussion is claimed on both sides. The Chicago Press has a heading—"A Senator in a tight place," while the Times informs us that "Lincoln breaks down." The Press states that the debate was a success, and that the multitude and borne off on their shoulders, in the centre of a crowd of five thousand shouting Republicans, with a band of music in front."

The Times on the other hand, informs us that Lincoln "seemed to have been paralyzed." He stood upon the stage looking wildly at the people as they surrounded the triumphant Douglas, and with mouth wide open, he could not find a friend to say one word to him in his distress."

Effect of the Peace with China.

COTTON AND TEA.—Speaking of the news by telegraph from Europe, announcing the end of the war in China, and the view the New York merchants take of it, the N. Y. Herald remarks:

"It was considered favorable for cotton holders, as peace with China would bring silver to Europe as indemnity, and impart greater activity to the exports of tea and goods, both in England and in the United States, and augment the consumption of raw cotton by manufacturers. The result was, that after the news came to hand the cotton market assumed greater firmness, and the sales embraced about 2,000 bales, nearly all on the spot, at full prices."

"The holders of teas, which had ruled dull for some time, were taken all aback by the news, and the feeling in the market was that of increased heaviness, though no sales transpired by which the influence of the news could be tested. As the stocks in tea hands are chiefly held by strong parties, it is not likely that they will show a disposition to do much, or that they will yield any concessions of moment until the steamers can bring details of the treaty of peace with the Chinese government."

New York, August 27.—The news of the conclusion of peace in China has considerably depressed the tea market here, and to-day prices declined 1/2¢ to 3/4¢.

Encounter with a Rattlesnake.

A correspondent of the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, writing from Lenoir, Watauga county, narrates the following incident:

"As Mr. James M. Spaulding, of this place, was riding along near the foot of Blue Ridge on the North Side of the same name, and near the river of the same name, on the 30th ult., he had the following very singular and rather dangerous encounter with a rattlesnake.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—The Utah correspondent of the Republican, formerly the "Surveyor's" office, filed an affidavit denying the truth of his former affidavit sustaining charges against Surveyor General B. S. The Indians are more hostile than ever before in Utah. A number of settlers have been killed, and several horses run off. The troops have made no efforts to protect the settlers. A number of deserters are in Cedar Valley, which will make poor winter quarters. Gov. Cumming still retains the confidence of the community. Thus far, his acts and policy give general satisfaction.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Fort Laramie dates, to the 7th inst., state that Col. Monroe has assumed the command of the District of Platte, and now has three companies of the fourth artillery stationed at the same post. Two more companies, of the same regiment, and one company of the second dragoons, will be stationed there this winter.

Major Zettin, with one company of the Seventh Infantry, left Fort Laramie for the 7th, Capt. Hancock, and the other officers who went out with Gen. Harney, passed Fort Laramie on their way farther West.

Boston, Aug. 27.—Cyros W. Field, esq., had a narrow reception at Great Barrington, his native town, yesterday, deputing being present from all the towns in the neighborhood. In the evening, the whole town was illuminated. An address of welcome was made by the Hon. Increase Sumner, which was replied to by Mr. Field, after which an oration was delivered by the Hon. E. O. Perin.

Boston, Aug. 26.—Mr. Hilgard, of the U. S. Coast Survey, left in the Niagara on Wednesday, for Trinity Bay, in order to make preparations for a more accurate determination of the comparative height of the Atlantic. On the opposite shore of the Atlantic.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Two fugitive slaves, belonging to Robert W. Ingraham, who escaped from Kentucky in March last, have been arrested here, remanded to their master, and taken to Covington. They were arrested quietly.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, report that the contractors did not perform their contracts, nor do they intend doing so.

Boston, Aug. 26th.—Ex-Governor Metcalf died at Claremont, N. H., this morning, of erysipelas.

St. J. N. F. Esq., Aug. 26.—The repairs on the steamship Europa have been so nearly completed that it is announced by her agents that she will sail from this port for Liverpool to-morrow evening.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—The ship Union, Capt. Davis, bound here for Boston, returned to the S. W. Pass to-day, in distress, and leaking badly.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—The Democratic Convention of the Sixth Congressional District of this State, met at Georgetown yesterday, and after an exciting contest, nominated Wm. Howard, anti-Leocompton, as their candidate. The choice was made on the fifty-third ballot.

A Prince's Fall, a Blacksmith's Rise.

Among other historical curiosities with which Paris is filled at this moment, may be quoted the fall of a Prince, and the rise of a blacksmith.

The Prince of Prussia, who, enriched and ennobled by the King of Prussia, rose from the humblest origin to a position of high consideration in the world. While the present Prince of Prussia, was staying at the Palace of Berlin, by some negligence of his nurse he was left alone for a few minutes in an apartment on the third floor. With the marvellous instinct of mischief peculiar to children of that age, the little prince took immediate advantage of the absence of the nurse to accomplish a feat of which he had, doubtless, been for a long time ambitious, and which consisted in an agreeable walk outside the window, upon the narrow ledge of the coping-stone, whence he could conveniently climb up the back of the lion rampant which supports the entablature of the front-piece of the building. A poor blacksmith's workman, who had been sent for to execute some repairs in the Palace, was just coming up to the garden, and beheld with horror the situation of the child. With true presence of mind he hastened gently to the spot beneath the window, following every movement of the urchin with the keenest anxiety, and extending wide his leather apron as he gazed upwards to watch the first signs of a fall, which would have occurred near to the lion, the ledge no longer afforded such firm footing, and presently, with a loud cry, he pitched over, from that terrible height, right into the leather apron of the blacksmith, which sustained the shock without failing, and in another moment the little Prince was restored safe and well into the hands of his royal parents, who in token of their gratitude, took immediate charge of the fortunes of the brave young workman, and bestowed upon him a handsome pension, with the title of Baron, to both of which he has done honor, during a well-spent, useful life.

Court Journal.

A Tough Story.

Dr. Livingston's Travels in Africa recently republished, is considered one of the most curious books of modern times. Among the surprising things which it contains, is the account of a strange deformity existing in a tribe of negroes in the country he had explored.

Every man, woman and child in the tribe are without front teeth. Inquiring into the cause of the unnatural appearance it was given to him thus: "Once upon a time the chief of the tribe, like many better men in civilized countries, was possessed of a refractory wife. He endured her impudence and annoyance for many years, but one day his passion becoming suddenly aroused, he gave her what is termed in civilized parlance, a 'plug' in the mouth with his fist. The blow must have been well aimed, for it relieved the mouth of the proud woman of all her front teeth. Thus deprived of her beauty, the ex-beauty became a tractable and obedient wife. The warriors of the tribe, in council assembled, observed the good results of that one blow of the chief, and being troubled generally with disobedient wives resolved at once to follow his pugilistic example. Each repaired to his home, and rested not content until their wives were forcibly relieved of their front teeth."

What Can Be Done on an Acre of Ground.

The editor of the Maine Cultivator published a few days ago his management of one acre of ground, from which he gathered the following result:

One-third of an acre of corn usually produced thirty bushels of corn for grinding besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained some two or three hundred pounds of his family supply of beans.

From the same field he raised six bushels of beans, and six bushels of corn; he usually sold at \$1 per bushel, and the amount brought he purchased his flour. Thus from one third of an acre and his own hand he obtained his breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables for the summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had a flower garden, also raspberries, currants and gooseberries, in great variety and a quince apple, pear, plum, cherry peach and quince trees.

The Season's Crops.

The Mark Lane Express, the highest English authority with reference to the condition of the markets, crops, &c., of the world, in its issue of August 21st, inst., argues that the wheat crop of Europe is a comparative failure, and though maintaining that the store of last year's growth still unconsumed, is likely to prove sufficient to prevent any sudden, or indeed, considerable, rise in prices, its account of the condition of the yield of the season over the water, satisfies us that the causes which have reduced the American wheat crop of this season to not more than half in quality and value (condition) of what it would have been had the elements been propitious, have operated to a very great extent abroad, wherever wheat was grown this season. The Express says that the great deficiency of the English yield is in its quality—the grain being shrivelled. Nearly every American farmer who harvested wheat last month, of course knows, to his sorrow, precisely what that means. He wheat, nearly everywhere in this country, which at the end of the first week in July promised to thresh out twenty bushels to the acre, has rarely netted more than ten bushels, and that, very generally, of inferior quality, and that, very generally, and rust did their work of destruction for the most part, after that date. So, not one American farmer in one hundred, will get back, from its sale, the cost of growing his wheat of this year.

The oat crop, at least in this section, has been even a much worse failure. The rust attacked it for the first time. Never before in most disastrous years from rust in wheat, was it ever injured in that way. So say the oldest farmers of Virginia and Maryland. We are satisfied that not a third of a fair oat crop (in weight) has been secured here, where reaped, while thousands on thousands have preferred grazing their cows or turning it in, to touch the land.

It is not only the Indian corn crop of Virginia and Maryland that has been secured abundantly, as to much towards making up to the farmer his loss of the season on wheat and oats. Now, however, it is evident that he will not secure more than half an average crop of merchantable corn, if so much. The current drought is the cause of the failure of this staple.

From the South and Southwest we learn that freshets and other distresses have also greatly shortened the season's yield of cotton. The crop of the Mississippi Valley cannot pay the expense of production.

The above facts, the truth of which is already established. They cannot fail to have due weight upon the general business of the country, at least during the coming fall and spring, still greatly diminished through the operation of the panic in money matters that occurred last year. To us it now appears that that was a fortunate event for the country; as it induced nearly all to economy, and thus to prepare themselves to meet the pecuniary trials and disabilities that must grow out of this season's general failure of marketable crops. Prices of produce must necessarily advance, but hardly before it has almost entirely passed out of the hands of the producer; for the residue of the year's yield yet on hand will depress until the harvest, the merchants and speculators, together with the farmer now for sale, as they have for some months past held nearly all remaining unconsumed of the previous season's yield.—Wash. Star.

Alligator Killing.

In our parambulations in the out-kirts of the city, a few days since, we came across an alligator hunter, who was growing rich from the profits of his singular business.

He was, like thousands of others, nearly all in the belief that money could be made in almost endless profusion with very little effort, and wearied with disappointment, and just on the point of coming out of the city, he was seized by a dangerous or suspicious, being without visible means of living, he wandered into the suburbs, then into the swamps in the rear of J. S. Burton, then into the neighborhood where he made his first acquaintance with the Louisiana alligator.

His home of speculation was at once excited. Such a creature was of some utility; his hide, his oil, his bones, his claws, his teeth, his man, who occupied a hut in the neighborhood, a gun and some ammunition, he declared war upon the alligators. He died their hides, he extracted their oil, he took out their teeth, and some enough they proved to be merchantable articles.

Commencing in May last, he had, up to last Sunday, killed 400 alligators. Having gained experience by practice, he now hunts at night, carrying a pan of fire. Attracted by this unusual light, they come up close to him, when he finds no difficulty in bringing a monster down at every shot.

The skins of these alligators are readily sold at 75 cents a piece. They are manufactured into water-proof boots, and the most valuable and expensive shoes to be found in our market are made from tanned alligators' hides. The oil, tacks and hides of these 400 alligators have produced in the hands of our new hunter acquaintance \$500, besides paying his current expenses.

This enterprising original is now looking out for a suitable location for the investment of his gains in real estate, content that the country of New Orleans has an abundance of the raw material which turns his staple of Trade.—N. O. Pic.

A Curious Case.

A MAN LIVING AFTER BEING CUT A PORTION OF HIS BRAIN.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., a man named Brown, a native of Maine, was brought to the New York Hospital, suffering from a severe wound on the head, inflicted by a fall from a height of about 20 feet. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff. The wound was a deep laceration, and the brain was exposed. The patient was brought to the hospital by a friend, and was placed in the hands of the medical staff.

</